NUMB. 501

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31 1737.

Pl. 499.

ill due from Holland *laſt Friday being not yet rived, nor any other, we ſhall proceed with the*

ation of the Hiſtory of the Parliament of *Ireland.*

former Parliament having granted four Subſidies to ake his Majeſty to levy eight Thouſand Foot and a Land Horſe; the Care of ordering Matters for the ing and regulating of this new Army, was com- ted cheefly to the Earl of Ormond, *who uſed ſo extraordinary a Care, Diligence, and Diſpatch, that was done and ordered within the Space of a Week the Lord Lieutenant's Departure.*

THE two Houſes met again in the Beginning of *June*, 1640, not in the ſame good Humour in which they had parted two Months before, nor with the ſame Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, of which they had then made ſuch extraordinary Profeſſions. They were probably infect- with the Example of the Houſe of Commons *England*, the Affairs of which Kingdom have a great Influence upon thoſe of *Ireland*. The ment there had met in *April*, and the Houſe of mons ſhewing an Unwillingneſs to grant the a Supply, either as ſpeedy as the Situation of fairs demanded, or as large as his Neceſſities ed, or indeed equivalent or juſtly proportionable e Claims of the Crown, which he was ready e up for the Satisfaction and Eaſe of his People; perſiſting in theſe Sentiments, notwithſtanding nterpoſition of the Houſe of Peers, it had been nly diſſolved in the Beginning of *May*. The Lieutenant had not been able to reach *London*, o Days after that Parliament met; and imme- ly upon his Arrival was ſeized with the Gout and rrhœa. In Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, he fed to take a proper Care of himſelf, and made it to get ſometimes to the Houſe of Lords, which ſed his Diſtempers; and the Anxiety of Mind h the abrupt Diſſolution of the Parliament cauſed threw him into a pleuritick Fever, which brought to Death's Door, ſo that his Life was deſpaired ſeveral Days.

the End of *May* he was beginning to recover, a Viſit from the King, whom he would needs ve in his ordinary Apparel, with a Ceremony not expected from a ſick Man, occaſioned his re- ing into as dangerous an Illneſs as his former, laid up for the enſuing Month, and reduced him to loweſt Condition imaginable.

Proceedings of the Iriſh *Parliament.*

The daily Expectation of the News of his Death, Diſcontents that prevailed in *England*, and the ſs of the King's Affairs, emboldened the *Iriſh*, n the Houſes met in *June*, to diſcover their real inations, and how they ſtood affected to the ce of the Crown. They thought too much ey was raiſed upon them by a Subſidy, in the Way of rating it, introduced in the laſt Parliament; though this lay harder upon the Lords than the mons, and upon the Proteſtants than the Roman holicks (if we may judge from the Taxation of Earl of *Cork*, * who paid 3600 *l.* in one Year for Share) yet forgetting all their Profeſſions of Zeal, Offers of their Lives and Fortunes to his Ma- , expreſſed in their late Declaration, it was re- ed, by a general Combination all over the King- , that no Money ſhould be levied upon the firſt dy, till ſome Regulation was made in Parliament t the Manner of Taxation; and accordingly the End of *June*, and after Satisfaction had been n them on this Subject, † there was not above l. of all that Subſidy levied upon the Commons, and ught into the Treaſury; which was a great Delay he Service, and as great a Detriment to the King's irs in ſo critical a Juncture, when every Moment precious, and the Loſs of Time in all Probability to prove fatal, as well as irreparable.

When the Houſes met, ſeveral Acts that had been approved of by the King and Council in *England*, and were much to the Benefit and Eaſe of the Subject, were laid before them for their Aſſent. One was for admitting the Subject to plead the general Iſſue in Informations of Intruſion brought on his Majeſty's Behalf, and to retain his Poſſeſſion, till upon Trial the Title be found or adjudged for the King. Another was for the Relief of Patentees and Tenants of the Crown, or other Lands within the Survey of the Court of Wards, in Caſes of Forfeiture for Non-payment of their Rents, or other Service or Duty; by which his Majeſty debarred himſelf from taking Advantage of ſuch Forfeiture. A third was for preſerving the Rights of Leſſees for Years and Copyholders, which were not found in Inquiſitions taken for the King, and for providing Remedies for Heirs that were full of Age, and for others that were aggrieved by any Untruth or Uncertainty, or Miſtake of Tenure, found in Offices taken before the Eſcheators, and a Fourth for the Confirmation of Letters Patents granted upon any Commiſſions of Grace for the Remedy of defective Titles; which laſt the Lord Chancellor ſaid, deſerved to be called the golden Act, and was worth to the Subject many Millions of Money. Thus faithfully did the King keep the Promiſe which he made them, when he asked a Supply at the Beginning of the Seſſion. But however gracious it was in his Majeſty to paſs theſe Laws, and however beneficial to the Nation, and agreeable to the Houſe of Commons the paſſing of them was, it did not put a Stop to the Reſolution taken for deſtroying the late Method of aſſeſſing Subſidies, (which fixed them to a certain Sum, and made them a ſure and conſiderable Advantage to the King) and for throwing them back into the ancient Uncertainty and Confuſion, which would reduce them to little or nothing, and render them of no real Service to the Crown.

Abundance of the Proteſtant Members were now Abſent; thoſe eſpecially upon whom the Lord Lieutenant had depended to keep the Ballance between the Puritans and the Roman Catholicks, the Officers of the Army being in their reſpective Poſts, and at the ſeveral Rendezvouſes of the Forces. By this means the Roman Catholick Party had a Majority in the Houſe of Commons, and exerted their Power in making Complaints, under the Notion of Grievances, to the Lord Deputy, againſt the Fees and Proceedings of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, and Employment of Commutation-Money, and againſt the Dues and Demands of the Proteſtant Clergy, for Chriſtenings, Marriages, Burials, breaking of Ground in Churches, Hearſe-cloths, Mortuaries, and other Cuſtoms; ſome of which, as St. Patrick's Ridges, Soul Money, Anointing Muttons, Holy-water Clerk, and Mary gallons, had been in many Places introduced in the Times of Popery, and were by Cuſtom raiſed into a conſtant Revenue.

This Attempt to leſſen the Income of the Clergy was attended with another, tending to reduce the Subſidies ſo lately granted to the Crown; and on *June* 9. upon a Motion made by Mr. *Nicholas Plunket* (who was afterwards knighted by the Pope) a Committee was appointed to conſider of the Manner of aſſeſſing them. The Report being made the next Day, the Houſe came to ſeveral Reſolutions expreſſed in a Declaration which they cauſed to be drawn up on this Occaſion; wherein they declare againſt all aſcertaining of Subſidies; condemn the Inſtructions of the Lord Deputy and Council for raiſing the firſt Subſidy, whereby a certain Sum was to be aſſeſſed and levied upon each County; and expreſs their Apprehenſions, leſt theſe Inſtructions, given upon the Plan ordered by the Houſe of Commons in the laſt Parliament for aſcertaining of Subſidies, ſhould be deemed a Continuance of the ſaid Precedent. In Compliment, indeed, to the Lord Deputy, and out of a Regard to his Majeſty's many preſent and weighty Occaſions, they allowed the firſt Subſidy to be levied agreeably to thoſe Inſtructions, and the Sum therein mentioned to be raiſed accordingly; but ordered at the ſame Time, that it ſhould be raiſed, not by Authority of thoſe Inſtructions, but in Virtue of the Order and Directions of their Houſe; that the three other Subſidies granted by them, and all future Subſidies ſhould be levied in a different, which they ſtiled a moderate and Parliamentary Way, after an eaſy and equal Rate of each Man in his Eſtate, without Relation to any former Certainty; and that neither the ſaid Inſtructions, nor the aſcertaining of the Subſidies granted in the laſt Parliament, by order of the then Houſe of Commons, nor any Book, or any Thing contained therein, returned in purſuance thereof into the Exchequer, ſhould be any Precedent, Guide or Warrant for proceeding in or directing the Aſſeſſments or Levies of the other three or any future Subſidies. To make this Declaration the more publick and the better known, and to convey it down as a Record to Poſterity, they ordered it ſhould be entered among the Ordinances and Acts of their Houſe, and Copies given of it by the Clerk, to all that ſhould deſire the ſame.

Not ſatisfied with all this, they took a Step yet more extraordinary; and on *June* 16, deſired the Lords to join in their Declaration, and enter it as an Ordinance of their Houſe. At any other Time they would have been jealous of the Lords Proceedings on ſuch a Subject, and been apt to reſent an Ordinance of that Houſe touching the Manner of aſſeſſing and levying Subſidies, as an Infringement of the beſt and moſt undoubted Privilege of their own. But Parties of Men, when warm and eager to carry and ſecure the particular Point on which their Hearts are ſet, never mind the Conſequences which naturally flow from the Means they uſe for that Purpoſe, nor the Danger of the Precedents they thereby create. The Lords immediately entered into a Debate upon the Subject, which ended in referring it to the two Chief Juſtices to conſider the Matter, and deliver their Opinion the next Day to the Houſe. This was done, and the Judges declared, That they had peruſed *Poyning's* Act and Explanation; however they did not determine by thoſe Acts, but by the common Law reſolved, that the Houſe of Lords could not, *de jure*, enter the Declaration of the Houſe of Commons; that both Houſes were Anciently one, but divided in After-times, and ſo made ſeveral and diſtinct Courts; and, as it was in other Courts, an Order that is made in one, cannot, *de jure*, be enter'd in another: That in the Parliament there are ſome Things common to both, ſome peculiar to one, as Acts were common to both Houſes; but in other Things, that which one Houſe doth, the other meddles not with. Thus the Commons meddle not with Orders proper and peculiar to the Houſe of Lords, which likewiſe did not intermeddle in any Thing touching the Election of Burgeſſes, &c. which ſolely belonged to the Commons: they conceived therefore this Declaration to be not communicable, the Subject of it being concerning Subſidies, and the manner of levying the ſame; and, for theſe Reaſons, it was the common Opinion of all the Judges, that it ought not, or may not (Words equivalent) be, *de jure*, entered by the Houſe of Lords; and as to the Conveniency of entring it or no, that had not been referred to the Judges, and was fitter for the Determination of the Houſe itſelf.

This Matter of Conveniency admitted little Debate, the Lords generally agreeing with the Biſhop of *Derry*'s Senſe, That it was not fit to enter the Declaration as an Order of the Houſe of Commons; and as an Order of their own Houſe it was not proper, the Matter being concerning Subſidies granted by the Commons. Theſe Reaſons, and the Deſire of the Lord Deputy, moved the Lords to ſend a Meſſage to the Commons, that they had taken Time to conſider of their Declaration, whether it ſhould be enter'd or not, till the next Seſſion. The Deputy to oblige the Houſe of Commons had hitherto indulged them in the violent Affection which they ſhewed for their Declaration; and, at their Requeſt, had condeſcended ſo far, as to iſſue Warrants for the enrolling of it in the Council Books, in the Court of Chancery, and in the Offices of the Auditor General, and of the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer; but now he thought it high Time to paſs the Publick Acts, and put an End to a troubleſome Seſſion, proroguing on the ſame Day the Parliament to the firſt of *October* next following.

His View in this Indulgence was to get in the Money aſſeſſed upon the firſt Subſidy, which was extremely wanted for the Publick Service. It began afterwards (tho' too late) to be paid, and amounted in the Whole to 46,170 *l.* But this Declaration, and

* A. 107. † A. 130.

and what was done in Profecution of it the next Seffions by the Houfe of Commons, directly contrary to the Terms and Meaning of the Original Grant, defeated all the Benefit and Ufe of it to the Crown, and reduced the Supply fo low, that the fecond and third Subfidies, which were afterwards made payable at the fame Time, amounted both together but to 23,768 *l.* 15 *s.* and the fourth Subfidy was never fo much as taxed, by reafon of the breaking out of the Rebellion, which hindered alfo the Payment of the Remainder of the Subfidies granted in this Seffion by the Proteftant Clergy, to the Amount of 26,480 *l.* 6 *s*

LONDON.

Laft Saturday died at his Houfe in Albemarle-ftreet, the Right Hon. George Hamilton Earl of Orkney and Lord Shetland, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, Governor of Virginia, Conftable, Governor and Captain of Edinburgh Caftle, Knight of the moft Antient and Honourable Order of the Thiftle, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clydefdale, one of the Field Marfhals of his Majefty's Forces both Horfe and Foot, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot.

His Lordfhip (who was younger Brother to James late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and to the Earls of Selkirk and Rutherglen, and the Right Hon. the Lord Archibald Hamilton, one of the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty, and Uncle to his Grace the prefent Duke of Hamilton and Brandon) betook himfelf early to Arms, fo that in March 1690, he was made a Colonel, and for his Bravery in the Battles of the Boyne, Aghrim, Steenkirk, and Landen, and at the Sieges of Athlone, Limerick and Namure, he was created Earl of the Iflands of Orkney on the 10th of January 1696, by King William III. of Glorious Memory, who alfo advanced him to be a Brigadier General.

In the firft Year of Queen Anne he was made a Major General; in January 1704 a Lieutenant General, and next Month a Knight of the Thiftle. His Lordfhip fignalized himfelf with great Reputation at the Battle of Blenheim, and other Actions of that Reign, fo that in 1710 he was made one of the Privy Council, and next Year General of the Foot in Flanders; and in 1712 he was made Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards, call'd the Fuziliers. His Lordfhip has been elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland in the feveral Parliaments ever fince the Union, and in 1714 was made one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his late Majefty, one of the Board of General Officers, and Governor of Virginia. His prefent Majefty lately advanced him to be one of the Field Marfhals of his Forces, and he was reckon'd one of the beft Foot Officers on the Eftablifhment.

In 1695, his Lordfhip married Elizabeth Daughter to Sir Edward Villiers, Knight, Sifter to Edward late Earl of Jerfey, and Maid of Honour to Queen Mary, by whom he had three Daughters, viz. the Lady Anne, married to William Obrian Earl of Inchiquin in Ireland; Lady Frances, married to Sir Thomas Sanderfon alias Lumley, Knight of the Bath, Brother to the Earl of Scarborough, and Knight of the Shire for the County of Lincoln, and Lady Harriot, married in 1728 to John Earl of Orrery, who died at Cork in Auguft 1732.

By his Lordfhip's Death the Title is extinct; but a very large Eftate, both Real and Perfonal, defcends to his Coheirs and their Iffue.

We hear that the Right Honourable the Earl of Bute will be chofe one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland in his Room.

On Saturday laft died Sir Charles Peers, Kt. one of the Commiffioners of the Cuftoms, Senior Alderman of this City, and Colonel of the Yellow Regiment of Trained Bands. He ferved the Office of Sheriff in 1708, and Lord Mayor in 1716. The Lord Mayor will To-morrow hold a Wardmote in Tower Ward, for the Election of an Alderman in his room; the Candidates are Peter Burrel, Efq; Member of Parliament for Haflemere, and Sub Governor of the South Sea Company, and Daniel Lambert, Efq; late Sheriff of this City.

Yefterday alfo died at his Houfe in Fenchurch-ftreet, Sir Henry Hankey, Knight, and Alderman of Langbourne Ward.

Yefterday his Majefty was greatly indifpofed with a Cold, on which Occafion their Majefties and the reft of the Royal Family heard Divine Service in her Majefty's Apartments.

Laft Saturday and Yefterday the Corpfe of the late Lord Chief Juftice Reeves lay in State at his Houfe in Windfor, and laft Night was interred in great funeral Pomp in the Vault of his Family: His Pall was fupported by his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, the Right Hon. the Lord Vere Beauclerk, Henry Proctor, Efq; one of the King's Juftices of the Grand Seffions for Wales, Edward Jones, Efq; and James Hays, Efq; Counfellors at Law: His Lordfhip has left his Eftate, both Real and Perfonal, to his Nephew Thomas Reeves, Efq; except 16,000 l. to Dr. Mead.

We hear that Dudley Ryder, Efq; whofe Seat in Parliament is become vacant, by accepting the Place of Attorney General to his Majefty, will be re-chofen without Oppofition, for Tiverton in the County of Devon.

And that John Strange, Efq; his Majefty's Sollicitor General, will be chofen for Weftlow in Cornwall, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juftice Willes.

Laft Thurfday the Rev. Mr. Anguifh, M. A. was inducted into the Rectory of Deptford in Kent, void by the Refignation of Mr. Collman.

To morrow his Majefty will go, in the ufual State, to the Houfe of Peers, and open the Seffions of Parliament with a Moft Gracious Speech from the Throne.

Yefterday Sir Robert Grofvenor, Bart. Member of Parliament for Chefter, came to Town from his Seat in that County, to his Houfe at Millbank, Weftminfter.

The fame Day the Lord Limerick, Member of Parliament for Wendover, came to Town to his Houfe in Privy Garden, Whitehall, from Ireland.

His Majefty has been pleafed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Darcy Lever, Efq; L.L.D. High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancafter.

On Saturday laft, about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out in the Cellar of Mr. Chandler, a Book-Binder in Sheer-Lane, occafioned by the Paper Shavings taking Fire; but by the timely Affiftance of the Firemen and Hand-Engines, it was extinguifh'd, without doing any confiderable Damage.

On Saturday laft the Judges met at the Lord Chief Juftice Hardwick's Chamber, Weftminfter, and chofe their refpective Circuits for the enfuing Lent Affizes, viz.

NORTHERN.
Lord Chief Juftice Hardwick, Mr. Juftice Lee.
MIDLAND.
Lord Chief Juftice Willes, Mr. Juftice Probyn.
HOME.
Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, Mr. Baron Thompfon.
NORFOLK.
Mr. Juftice Page, Mr. Juftice Denton.
OXFORD.
Mr. Baron Carter, Mr. Baron Forteſcue.
WESTERN.
Mr. Juftice Cummins, Mr. Juftice Forteſcue Aland.

The latter End of laft Week, Samuel Goodman, an Accomplice to Bobb the Glazier, otherwife Robert Campbell (now under Sentence of Death in Newgate) in the Street Robbery committed on Maynard Guerin, Efq; in Soho-Square, when they took his Gold Watch, and a Purfe of Gold from him, was committed by Col. De Veil to the Gatehoufe, for further Examination: And the faid Colonel having fince got full Proof of that Fact againft the faid Goodman, he is to be brought up to morrow, at four of the Clock in the Afternoon, to the Colonel's Houfe in Leiceſter-fields, to be re-examined, in the Preſence of the faid Mr. Guerin, and to be fent to Newgate. And a Woman his Companion, who is Wife to George Sutton (now under Sentence of Death in Newgate, alfo for the faid Fact) who received Mr. Guerin's Watch, knowing it to be ſtolen, and who is in Cuſtody, is to be alſo committed to Newgate at the ſame Time.

The ſame Gentleman alſo committed one Moſes Jeſſup, for having ſtript his Grace the Duke of Montagu's Out-Houſes in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, of above 2000 Weight of Lead.

And one Elizabeth Jones, otherwiſe Buchanan, for a Felony on one Mary Butler, taking from her ſome Gold and Silver in a green Purſe, out of her Boſom.

And likewiſe one Nicholas Currell, for feloniouſly ſtealing, with one Anne Chapman (not yet taken) a Silver Watch, with three Silver Seals, and a Silver Chain, the Property of John Morgard.

BANKRUPTS.

John Earle, late of Shepton Mallett, in the County of Somerſet, Mercer and Chapman.

Martha Mawle, of Thames-ſtreet, London, Widow, Dealer in Lime.

Anne Finch, of Stockton upon Tees, in the County Palatine of Durham, Mercer.

Bank Stock 149 1-8th. India 177 1-4th. Sea 101 1-half. Old Annuity 111 7 8th. Ditto 112 1-8th. Three per Cent. 103 to 104. Emperor's Loan 113 1-8th. Royal rance 110. London Aſſurance 14 1-4th to African 14. India Bonds 61. 7 s. to 8 s. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 5 s. to 6 s. Prem South Sea ditto 31. 15 s. Prem. New Bank culation 11. 12 s. 6 d. to 15 s. Prem. Salt 2 to 3 Premium. Engliſh Copper 21. 12 s. to Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent Prem. Three Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank

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ſeveral beautiful Figures, repreſenting the Place of his B
the Manger wherein he was laid; the Virgin Mary, and
Wiſe Men, offering their Preſents; his Suffering on the C
between two Male actors; and his Mother and Brethren ſta
ing by; the Sepulchre where he was laid; the Soldiers
were ſet to watch, leſt his Body ſhould be taken away;
Angel who opened the Sepulchre, and his Reſurrection
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